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★ JUN 4 - 1959 ★

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Release: February 10, 1958
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Crop Production

As of February 1, 1958

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average : 1946-55	1955 : boxes	1956 : boxes	Indicated : 1957 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	1,000 121,864	1,000 137,015	1,000 136,705	1,000 116,135
Grapefruit	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,800
Lemons	13,026	13,250	16,200	14,700

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH, 1958 CROP

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per harvested acre:			Production		
	Harvested : Average: 1949-56:	For : harvest: 1957	For : harvest: 1958	Average: 1949-56:	1957: 1958	Indi- : cated: 1958	Average : 1949-56:	1957 : 1958	1958
Winter	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	146.3	3,767	6,790	4,975
	Acreage planted: Inten- : tions			Yield per planted acre :			Production		
	24.2	32.3	27.8	132.7	136.5	Apr. 10	3,224	4,408	Apr. 10
Early Spring	199.4	175.5	172.9	133.8	171.5	May 9	26,538	30,104	May 9
Late Spring	123.5	101.3	103.2	80.9	89.5	June 10	9,920	9,071	June 10
Early Summer									

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average : 1947-56	1957 : Million pounds	1958 : Million pounds	Average : 1947-56 : Millions	1957 : Millions	1958 : Millions
January . . .	8,586	9,697	9,800	5,001	5,320	5,251

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1958

January brought further losses to Florida winter vegetables through sharp freezes and floods. Prolonged cold and wet periods in much of the South and East also have curtailed winter grazing. Mild weather over much of the Nation elsewhere helped maintain good to excellent prospects for winter grains and aided livestock.

Winter vegetables in Florida lost heavily to persistently cold weather which featured several freezes and some heavy rains that flooded important vegetable areas. Yields were sharply lowered and considerable acreage lost. Although California, Arizona and Texas vegetables generally fared much better, the severe Florida reverses have cut expected winter vegetable output 15 percent below last year's level with sharp immediate reductions in market supplies.

Florida citrus fruit, also beset by continued cold weather in January and early February, probably escaped without additional significant losses following the heavy damage from the mid-December freeze which destroyed millions of boxes of fruit. Salvage operations following the December disaster have proceeded rapidly. The amount of cold damage to trees remains in doubt. California and Texas citrus conditions were generally favorable in January. Deciduous fruits were in widely varying conditions depending on area. Southeastern peaches have had a long chilly dormancy, one requisite for good production, while in the Pacific Coast States many orchards of different fruits have been urged toward dangerously early bloom by long stretches of warm weather.

Winter wheat in the Great Plains has maintained favorable prospects. The abundant soil moisture in the fall aided germination, pushed early growth and helped well-rooted plants cover the ground with unusually heavy growth before dormancy. Subsoil moisture supplies are still generally good although surface moisture in some sections needs replenishing. Although some soil heaving from freezing and thawing occurred during the past month in some Central and Eastern areas, resulting damage is not considered extensive. Continued warmth in winter wheat areas of Montana, Washington and Oregon delayed wheat dormancy and aroused fear of damage should a sudden freeze strike without protective snow cover. Winter grains in much of the South Central and Southeastern States have had too much cold or wet weather for good growth.

Livestock benefited from warmer than normal January weather over most of the Nation west of the Central Corn Belt and also in much of New England. This continuation of the mild open weather which largely prevailed in December reduced livestock maintenance needs for stored forage and feed and aided weight gains and milk production. The race to use moist grain ahead of spoilage on many farms is being won by livestock. Heavy feeding also has been favored by good prices for livestock in relation to feed. Western livestock have seldom enjoyed an easier winter to February 1 and favorable reports are general concerning progress of early lambs and calves. The current February 1 range and pasture condition has been exceeded only once in the past 25 years. Small grain pastures in the Central and Southern Plains have provided abundant feed. In much of the South and especially in the Southeast, however, livestock have had poor grazing during January as a result of cold weather and wet fields and have needed heavy supplementary feeding.

Some further harvest of scattered fields was accomplished during the past month. However, some soybeans in eastern coastal sections and corn and sorghums in Missouri and several other States are still unharvested with increased loss and some abandonment expected on a relatively small total acreage. The January winter slowdown on many farms gave main place to livestock chores and planning for the new year. In the lower valley of Texas cotton planting started on February 1---earliest date allowed under the Pink Bollworm Control program. Planting of spring potatoes is under way in Southern Alabama and is well along in Kern county, California while harvest of California winter potatoes continues. Tobacco bed preparation and seeding in North and South Carolina and Virginia although greatly retarded has made some progress.

Milk production during January was 1 percent above January last year. On February 1, production per cow in reporters' herds was 5 percent above the previous high for the date reached last year and a fourth above the February 1 ten year average. New record levels were reached in all regions but gains over last year were largest in the North Atlantic States and in the West. Grain and concentrate feeding rates on February 1 were highest of record for the date in all sections of the country. The milk-feed price ratio at mid-January was most favorable for the date since 1945, heightening the urge to change contents of bulging bins into milk.

There were about 4 percent fewer laying hens in flocks during January than a year earlier with decreases shown in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and West. Rates of lay were high in most areas, averaging somewhat above January of last year and much above the ten year average. Total egg production for the month of 5,251 million eggs was only slightly less than January 1957. Rates of lay on February 1 averaged considerably higher than a year earlier.

CITRUS: The 1957-58 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated at 116 million boxes, 15 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. Estimated production is 3.8 million boxes above last month. The increase over last month is attributed to salvage of more freeze-damaged oranges in Florida than previously expected. The freeze of February 5 apparently did little additional damage to the already badly-damaged citrus crop.

Production of Early and Midseason oranges is estimated at 65.8 million boxes, 8 percent below last year but 13 percent above average. In Florida, harvested production of the Early and Midseason crop will just about equal that of a year earlier. Because salvage of freeze-damaged fruit exceeded expectations the current estimate is 5 million boxes above last month. In California, production of Navel and Miscellaneous varieties is down 38 percent from last year.

Production of Valencias is estimated at 47.9 million boxes, 21 percent below last year and 19 percent below average. The Florida Valencia crop is down 7.7 million boxes from last year and the California crop is down 5 million boxes. Estimated production of tangerines is 2.4 million boxes, only half the size of last year's crop, and the smallest since the 1941-42 crop. Harvest of tangerines is almost at a standstill. Production of grapefruit is estimated at 40.8 million boxes, 9 percent below last year and 12 percent below average. In all States prospective grapefruit production remains

unchanged from a month ago. The 1957-58 California lemon crop is estimated at 14.7 million boxes, 9 percent smaller than last year, but 13 percent above average. The Florida lime crop is estimated at 350,000 boxes, 50,000 boxes below last year and the smallest since the 1952-53 crop.

Utilization of oranges to February 1 totaled 53 million boxes, approximately 9 million boxes more than a year ago for the same period. Utilization for fresh market was practically the same in both years at 18 million boxes, but this year 35 million boxes had gone to processors by February 1 compared with 26 million boxes to the same date last year. This greater utilization occurred in Florida where the utmost effort was made to salvage freeze-damaged fruit. Utilization of grapefruit to February 1 totaled 20 million boxes, compared with 18 million boxes a year earlier. There has been greater utilization for both fresh market and for processing, with each up approximately 1 million boxes over last year. Of the 1957-58 crop, 9 million boxes have been used for processing. Utilization of lemons totaled 3.1 million boxes as of February 1 compared with 1.8 million boxes a year earlier. Processors had used 1.4 million boxes through January compared with one-half million boxes a year ago. Fresh use totaled 1.7 million boxes this year compared with 1.3 million boxes a year ago.

In Florida, another freeze occurred on the morning of February 5, but it appears that little additional damage occurred to the citrus crop which was so badly frozen on December 12 - 13. Throughout the citrus area temperatures averaged below normal during January. Below freezing temperatures occurred on January 9 and 10 and killed some new growth but little fruit was damaged that had not been damaged in December. Fruit droppage on damaged trees has been heavy to severe on all varieties. Severely damaged trees are defoliated, and because of cold weather many have not put out new growth. During January, winds were unusually high but the accompanying cold weather was ideal for salvage of freeze-damaged fruit. Maturity of Valencias is generally not as far advanced as usual.

California had mild weather during January, and rainfall was ample in all but the Southern California area. Harvest of Navel oranges was practically complete in Northern California by the end of January, but in Central California rains interrupted picking. In Southern California production of Navels is lighter than early estimates. Valencia trees have a light set but the fruit is sizing well. Fruit is coloring in all districts. The season is early with harvest of Valencias to begin in the Desert areas during February and in Central California in late March or early April. Warm weather in January favored California's lemon crop. Desert Valleys grapefruit continue to size slowly. In areas other than the Desert Valleys there was heavy loss of fruit from winds in December. Little of the crop will be harvested until April.

Texas citrus trees responded to the favorable moisture situation in January. Trees that were partially defoliated by earlier freeze damage are putting out new growth. Some trees were showing a light bloom by February 1. Fruit remaining for harvest is sizing well. Louisiana has harvested most of its orange crop.

POTATOES: The production of winter potatoes is forecast at 4,975,000 hundredweight, 27 percent below 1957 production but 32 percent above the 1949-56 average. This forecast is a reduction of 715,000 hundredweight from the estimate of a month ago and is the result of adverse weather conditions in Florida, including the February 5 freeze.

From mid-December to early February, Florida's potato growers experienced one of the longest and most persistent periods of adverse weather conditions in their memory. The period was bracketed by two severe freezes, interspersed with several lesser freezes, heavy and frequent rains, high winds, blowing sand, and a shortage of sunshine. The combination of these factors caused loss of acreage and low yields. The acreage for harvest is placed at 13,000 acres, -- 2,500 acres below the January 1 acreage for harvest and 4,000 acres below the planted acreage. In Dade County, excessive rains caused growers to delay planting some acreage until January. Some replanting of acreage lost earlier was accomplished as weather permitted. The crop in Dade County was severely frosted on February 5. Fields planted after December 1 were the hardest hit. The adverse weather conditions caused considerable loss of acreage in the Immokalee area. In this area, where 3,600 acres were planted, approximately 750 acres are left for harvest including fields which have been replanted. Harvest of the winter crop in Florida is underway but diggings are light.

In California, the prospects for the winter crop remain unchanged from a month ago. About one-half of the crop had been harvested to February 1.

Growers of early summer potatoes have reported intentions to plant 103,200 acres in 1958, 2 percent above the acreage planted in 1957 but 16 percent below the 1949-56 average. Substantial increases in acreage are indicated for Delaware and Kansas, and a moderate increase is reported for Texas. The increase for Kansas results entirely from a new development of irrigated acreage in the Sublette area, which is located in the southwestern part of the State. No change from the 1957 acreage was indicated for Missouri, Maryland, Norfolk area of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Moderate decreases are expected in the Eastern Shore and central area of Virginia, Georgia and Kentucky.

Growers of early spring, late spring, and early summer acreage have reported intentions to plant 303,900 acres in 1958 or 2 percent less than the 1957 planted acreage of 309,100 acres.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during January was estimated at 9,800 million pounds -- 1 percent above January last year and 14 percent above the 1947-56 average for the month. Heavy feeding of grain and high yield per cow contributed to the new record high total output in January. Milk production in January was sufficient to provide 1.83 pounds daily to each person in the entire country. This compared with 1.84 pounds in January 1957 and the average of 1.79 pounds for the month.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents continued at a record high rate on February 1, 1958. It was over 5 percent above the previous high for the date last year and a fourth greater than the February 1

average. Yield per cow on February 1 reached new record highs for the date in all regions. Compared with February 1 last year, increases ranged from 9 percent in the North Atlantic States to 3 percent in the South Central. Gains in other regions were 6 percent in the West, 5 percent in the West North Central, and 4 percent in both the East North Central and South Atlantic. Milk output per cow increased about 4 percent seasonally compared with a 3 percent gain from January 1 to February 1 last year and the average increase of 5 percent. Rate per cow increased more than usual from January 1 in the South Central States and West, but less in other regions.

Crop correspondents indicated that 73.1 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on February 1 compared with 71.1 percent on the same date last year and the February 1 average of 66.7 percent. The proportion of milk cows milked on February 1 was at a record high for the date in all regions. The percentage of cows milked was above that of January 1 in all sections of the country except the West.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, Wisconsin led in January with 1,446 million pounds. Minnesota produced 883 million pounds, followed by New York with 790 million; California, 616 million; Pennsylvania, 540 million; and Iowa, 484 million pounds.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES,
JANUARY 1958 ^{1/}
(In millions of pounds)

State	January average 1946-55	January 1958	State	January average 1946-55	January 1958
N. Y.	634	790	Ga.	87	101
N. J.	90	95	Ky.	144	173
Pa.	428	540	Tenn.	148	164
Ohio	377	442	Ala.	91	78
Ind.	259	276	Miss.	93	104
Ill.	386	389	Ark.	80	76
Mich.	390	407	Okla.	136	121
Wis.	1,118	1,446	Texas	238	241
Minn.	696	883	Mont.	37	33
Iowa	442	484	Idaho	90	113
Mo.	256	286	Wyo.	17	15
N. D.	106	118	Colo.	67	68
S. D.	92	103	Utah	53	60
Nebr.	158	168	Wash.	124	136
Kans.	183	173	Oreg.	77	76
Va.	130	154	Calif.	459	616
W. Va.	55	57	Other		
N. C.	115	140	States	548	627
S. C.	42	47	U. S.	8,446	9,800

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Crop reporters were feeding a record high rate of grain and concentrates to their milking herds on February 1. A favorable dairy product-feed price relationship and ample feed supplies encouraged liberal feeding. Farmers fed an average of 7.27 pounds of grain and concentrates on February 1 which was 3 percent above the previous record of 7.06 pounds for the same date last year and 18 percent above the 1947-56 average for the date. Seasonally, the quantity of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows increased almost 12 percent from December 1, 1957 to February 1, 1958 compared with the average gain of about 14 percent for this period.

Grain and concentrate feeding rates reached record highs on February 1, in all sections of the country except the South Central. By regions, the feeding rate was highest in the North Atlantic States at 8.1 pounds per milk cow in herd and lowest in the South Central States at 6.3 pounds. Averages in other regions on February 1 were 7.9 pounds in the East North Central, 7.5 pounds in the West North Central, 6.6 pounds in the South Atlantic States, and 6.4 pounds in the West. Feeding rates on February 1 were considerably above average in all regions. The feeding rate increased seasonally in all regions from December 1 to February 1. The increase was less than usual except in the Western States. The West North Central and the South Central States had the greatest increase -- 19 percent -- from December 1 to February 1, while the North Atlantic States showed the smallest seasonal increase -- 4 percent.

On January 15, 1958 the value of grain and concentrates that farmers fed to their milk cows averaged \$2.84 per hundredweight, 7 percent below last year and the lowest value for the date since 1946. In milk-selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows on January 15 was \$2.90 per hundredweight, while in cream-selling areas it was \$2.36.

The milk-feed price ratio at mid-January was the most favorable for the date since 1945. The milk-feed ratio was 6 percent above a year earlier and 12 percent above the longtime average. The butterfat-feed price ratio was up 16 percent from a year earlier and 5 percent above the average for this date.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,251 million eggs during January -- 1 percent less than in January 1957. All regions show decreases except the West North Central and the West. Decreases were 6 percent in the South Central States, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. Egg production was 7 percent above last year in the Western States while production in the West North Central States was about the same as a year earlier.

The rate of egg production per layer in January was 16.5 eggs, compared with 16.0 in January 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 13.9 eggs. Rate of lay increased in all regions except the South Atlantic. Increases were 6 percent in the West North Central and Western States, 4 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States. Rate of lay was down 2 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Laying flocks averaged 317,468,000 layers during January, 4 percent less than January 1957. The number of layers was down in all regions except the South Atlantic and West. Decreases were 7 percent in the South Central States, 6 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in both the North Atlantic and East North Central States. Increases were 1 percent in the South Atlantic and the West.

The number of layers on February 1 totaled 314,039,000 - 4 percent less than on February 1, 1957. All regions show decreases except the South Atlantic and West. Decreases were 7 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. An increase of 1 percent occurred in the West while numbers were about the same in the South Atlantic States. The rate of lay per 100 layers on farms February 1 was 54.2 eggs, compared with 51.7 the previous year and the average of 47.3. The increased rate of lay resulted from extremely favorable weather during January, particularly in the North Central and Western States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1							
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1947-56 (Av.)	56,480	70,198	101,084	33,778	58,579	36,667	356,786
1957 1/	56,426	64,143	90,943	32,549	47,000	36,479	327,540
1958	53,885	61,215	85,597	32,695	43,711	36,936	314,039
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1947-56 (Av.)	52.5	49.8	48.8	43.1	37.4	50.4	47.3
1957 1/	53.5	52.6	53.6	49.7	42.9	55.2	51.7
1958	54.4	56.2	57.8	49.4	44.2	58.7	54.2
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS							
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Dec. 1, 1957 1/	56,208	63,208	87,970	33,085	44,392	36,561	321,424
Jan. 1, 1958 1/	55,814	62,714	87,123	33,647	44,620	36,977	320,895
Feb. 1, 1958	53,885	61,215	85,597	32,695	43,711	36,936	314,039

1/ Revised. Revisions for other months in 1957 will be included in a report entitled Monthly Egg Production to be released February 26, 1958.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-January averaged 38.9 cents per dozen, compared with 44.4 cents a month earlier and 33.2 cents per dozen in mid-January 1957. The price trend was downward during January. Most markets were erratic and quite sensitive to supply. Egg breaking operations during the month continued on a part-time scale.

Producers received an average of 19.0 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-January, compared with 15.6 cents a month earlier and 17.1 cents in mid-January 1957. Farm chickens averaged 14.7 cents per pound and commercial broilers 19.9 cents, compared with 14.1 cents and 18.0 cents in mid-January 1957. Prices for broilers and fryers advanced sharply during the first 3 weeks in January as supplies were short of full requirements. During the latter part of the month, supplies increased and prices declined in most producing areas -- as much as 4 cents a pound lower in the Delmarva producing area. The demand for hens was good during January, and prices were well maintained throughout the month.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 22.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 27.6 cents in mid-January 1957. Most trading was confined to storage stocks. Production areas reported light volume principally of heavy toms. Storage stocks on January 1 totaled 178 million pounds, compared with 162 million pounds on January 1, 1957 and the 1952-56 average of 129 million pounds.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-January was \$3.32 per hundred pounds, compared with \$3.58 a year earlier. The egg-feed and broiler-feed price relationships were more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The turkey-feed price ratio was less favorable.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 6 percent more chicks than last year. Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases are to be expected depending on egg and feed price relationships and other developments during the coming hatchery season. All regions of the country indicate intended purchases to be above last year. Intended increases are 14 percent in the South Central States, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the North Central States, 4 percent in the Western States and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Farmers now plan to purchase 33 percent of their chicks straight run, 61 percent pullet chicks, and 6 percent cockerels. Last year they bought 33 percent straight run chicks, 60 percent pullet chicks, and 7 percent cockerels.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	41,807	38,370	35,900	25,000
Navel & Misc. 2/	15,491	15,170	15,400	9,500
Valencia	26,316	23,200	20,500	15,500
Fla., all	71,770	91,000	93,000	85,000
Temple	1,522	2,800	2,700	1,200
Other Early & Midseason	38,848	48,700	51,600	52,800
Valencia	31,400	39,500	38,700	31,000
Texas, all	2,336	1,600	1,600	2,200
Early & Midseason 2/	1,560	1,150	1,200	1,600
Valencia	776	450	400	600
Ariz., all	1,016	1,150	1,290	1,330
Navel & Misc. 2/	502	440	500	530
Valencia	514	710	790	800
Id., all 2/	225	195	115	205
5 States 3/	117,154	132,315	131,805	113,735
Total Early & Midseason 4/	58,147	68,455	71,515	65,835
Total Valencia	59,006	63,860	60,390	47,900
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,710	4,700	4,800	2,400
All oranges & tangerines: 5 States 3/	121,864	137,015	136,705	116,135
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	33,320	38,300	37,400	32,000
Seedless	16,830	20,600	21,600	18,500
Other	16,490	17,700	15,800	13,500
Texas, all	7,820	2,200	2,800	4,000
Ariz., all	2,818	2,370	2,180	2,500
Calif., all	2,498	2,510	2,400	2,300
Desert Valleys	946	830	800	900
Other Areas	1,552	1,680	1,600	1,400
4 States 3/	46,456	45,380	44,780	40,800
LEMONS:				
Calif., 3/	13,026	13,250	16,200	14,700
LIMES:				
Fla. 3/	281	400	400	350

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida Limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States; oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons 79 lb; Florida limes 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous

POTATOES, IRISH 1958 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harv. : For			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average :		har-	Average :		Indi-	Average :		Indi-
	1949-56 :	1957 :	vest.	1949-56 :	1957 :	cated :	1949-56 :	1957 :	cated
			1958 :			1958 :			1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt	cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.6	23.0	1/13.0	163	140	1/100	1,909	2/3,220	1/1,300
Calif.	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	146.3	3,767	6,790	4,975

Seasonal group and State	Acreage planted:			Yield per planted acre:			Production		
	Average :	Inten- :	Average :	Average :	1957 :	1958 :	Average :	1957 :	1958 :
	1949-56 :	tions : 1958 :	1949-56 :	1949-56 :	1957 :	1958 :	1949-56 :	1957 :	1958 :
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
EARLY SPRING									
Florida									
-Hastings	16.0	26.0	23.0	162	145	Apr.10	2,602	2/3,770	Apr.10
-Other	4.5	6.0	4.5	100	103	"	457	2/620	"
Texas	3.8	.3	.3	44	60	"	164	18	"
Total	24.2	32.3	27.8	132.7	136.5	"	3,224	4,408	"

LATE SPRING:									
N.Car.	26.7	24.0	24.0	101	100	May 9	2,687	2,400	May 9
S.Car.	11.3	8.0	7.5	79	95	"	889	760	"
Ga.	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	"	183	138	"
Ala. & Baldwin	19.5	17.0	16.0	92	125	"	1,760	2,125	"
-Other	12.4	9.4	9.4	46	50	"	569	470	"
Miss.	11.2	10.0	10.0	39	45	"	435	450	"
Ark.	15.0	8.8	7.9	49	54	"	738	473	"
La.	11.8	8.8	8.0	39	49	"	459	430	"
Okla.	6.6	4.6	4.6	47	48	"	313	220	"
Texas	11.5	9.1	9.0	44	53	"	500	481	"
Ariz.	4.6	6.5	7.5	225	265	"	1,049	1,722	"
Calif.	65.8	67.0	67.0	259	305	"	16,957	20,435	"
Total	199.4	175.5	172.9	133.8	171.5	"	26,538	30,104	"

EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	13.1	8.0	8.0	62	65	June 10	805	520	June 10
Kans.	5.8	2.8	3.8	43	61	"	257	170	"
Del.	6.2	9.0	10.5	142	185	"	954	1,665	"
Md.	4.0	2.8	2.8	98	105	"	397	294	"
Va. & E. Shore	20.3	20.9	20.4	127	103	"	2,594	2,153	"
-Norfolk	4.0	2.9	2.9	102	72	"	419	209	"
-Other	8.5	7.3	7.2	64	62	"	543	453	"
N.Car.	13.4	9.5	9.5	63	65	"	845	618	"
Ga.	3.8	2.9	2.6	36	40	"	137	116	"
Ky.	19.3	14.4	14	56	65	"	1,071	936	"
Tenn.	18.9	13.0	13	57	62	"	1,065	806	"
Texas	6.2	7.8	8.5	140	145	"	834	1,131	"
Total	123.5	101.3	103.2	80.9	89.5	"	9,920	9,071	"

1/ Freeze damage of Feb. 5th considered in this estimate. 2/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 267; Early Spring-Florida-Hastings, 200; Florida-Other 78.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State :	Milk produced per milk cow 2/	Percent of milk cows milked				
and :	Feb. 1, av.:	Feb. 1,	Feb. 1,	Feb. 1, av.:	Feb. 1,	Feb. 1,
division:	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	15.5	19.3	20.2	75.2	78.4	80.0
N. H.	17.7	20.5	23.3	78.3	78.0	81.4
Vt.	16.9	20.2	21.2	74.3	77.9	78.6
Mass.	19.3	23.6	23.2	79.3	81.5	81.3
Conn.	19.6	23.2	25.0	78.1	80.6	82.0
N. Y.	20.7	22.2	24.1	72.7	75.8	77.7
N. J.	22.0	23.3	25.5	78.6	78.7	80.5
Pa.	19.3	21.1	23.4	74.9	76.4	78.4
N. Atl.	19.74	21.60	23.62	75.0	77.0	78.7
Ohio	17.5	21.8	22.5	72.5	76.1	79.4
Ind.	15.7	20.1	19.8	69.1	74.1	76.0
Ill.	17.4	21.4	21.1	68.1	73.2	74.2
Mich.	19.6	22.1	23.5	75.5	79.5	80.4
Wis.	19.1	22.7	24.1	71.9	76.6	79.1
E.N.Cent.	18.37	22.15	23.09	71.6	76.2	78.3
Minn.	20.8	24.1	25.8	71.8	76.5	79.0
Iowa	17.1	20.7	21.2	66.3	71.4	71.9
Mo.	10.9	13.5	14.0	58.4	63.2	65.2
N. Dak.	14.5	16.7	18.9	57.4	60.6	64.4
S. Dak.	13.0	15.6	16.9	56.5	61.1	64.2
Nebr.	15.6	18.1	18.3	63.5	68.8	69.0
Kans.	15.3	18.5	18.2	65.2	70.0	71.8
W.N.Cent.	16.20	19.06	19.97	64.5	68.9	70.9
Md.	17.8	20.1	21.0	74.1	76.2	77.4
Va.	14.0	18.2	19.3	66.1	71.6	73.6
W. Va.	10.9	12.2	14.2	64.1	64.4	68.3
N. C.	12.8	16.9	15.8	69.9	75.7	76.2
S. C.	11.6	15.1	12.9	67.5	70.9	66.3
La.	9.6	11.9	11.3	58.2	61.6	62.7
S. Atl.	13.09	15.90	16.53	66.2	69.9	74.6
Ky.	10.7	13.9	13.7	59.4	64.4	64.9
Tenn.	10.1	12.1	12.1	62.4	64.2	68.2
Ala.	8.6	9.6	7.8	55.8	55.1	51.4
Miss.	7.0	9.6	8.2	53.2	59.2	54.7
Ark.	7.6	9.7	10.4	49.3	52.7	58.3
La.	6.8	8.5	8.6	42.0	56.1	60.6
Okla.	10.7	13.4	13.6	55.2	62.7	63.2
Texas	8.9	10.5	11.2	53.5	56.5	57.9
S. Cent.	9.40	11.81	12.18	55.8	60.3	62.0
Mont.	14.4	15.9	15.1	62.4	64.6	62.2
Idaho	18.4	20.4	21.5	72.7	74.7	77.6
Wyo.	16.5	17.6	20.6	65.8	67.2	68.4
Colo.	16.2	18.2	18.6	66.0	72.2	71.6
Utah	19.4	22.0	23.6	75.6	75.9	79.0
Wash.	17.9	21.7	21.3	73.8	79.7	79.0
Oreg.	14.2	16.2	17.4	64.6	66.3	71.2
Calif.	20.0	22.5	25.1	74.8	79.7	77.2
West.	17.47	20.73	21.94	70.8	75.7	76.4
U. S.	15.75	18.77	19.74	66.7	71.1	72.1

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, Feb 1, 1958

State and division	Feb. 1, av. 1947-56 Pounds	Feb. 1, 1956 Pounds	Feb. 1, 1957 Pounds	Feb. 1, 1958 Pounds
Maine	6.3	7.2	7.0	7.2
New Hampshire	5.8	6.5	6.2	7.2
Vermont	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.1
Massachusetts	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.6
Connecticut	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.9
New York	7.1	7.8	7.7	8.1
New Jersey	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.7
Pennsylvania	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.6
North Atlantic	7.1	7.7	7.8	8.1
Ohio	6.9	7.5	8.1	8.1
Indiana	6.7	7.3	7.8	7.7
Illinois	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.7
Michigan	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.6
Wisconsin	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.0
East North Central	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.9
Minnesota	6.7	7.2	7.3	8.6
Iowa	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0
Missouri	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.6
North Dakota	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.7
South Dakota	4.9	5.3	4.8	6.1
Nebraska	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.0
Kansas	6.1	6.7	7.9	7.3
West North Central	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.5
Maryland	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
Virginia	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.0
West Virginia	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.0
North Carolina	5.8	7.1	6.8	6.9
South Carolina	4.6	5.6	6.6	6.0
Georgia	5.1	6.5	6.0	6.6
South Atlantic	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
Kentucky	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.8
Tennessee	5.4	6.3	6.2	6.4
Alabama	5.8	7.1	6.8	6.3
Mississippi	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.3
Arkansas	4.6	6.0	5.8	6.5
Louisiana	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.4
Oklahoma	4.8	5.1	6.7	6.1
Texas	5.6	6.4	7.2	6.3
South Central	5.2	6.1	6.4	6.3
Montana	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.3
Idaho	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.1
Wyoming	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.5
Colorado	5.2	5.4	6.4	6.2
Utah	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.7
Washington	5.8	6.4	6.5	7.0
Oregon	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.7
California	5.1	5.0	6.5	7.0
Western	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.4
U. S.	6.15	6.71	7.06	7.27

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

		JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION					
State	Number of layers on	Eggs per 100		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during January	layers		during January			
division	1957 1/2	1958	1957 1/2	1958	1957 1/2	1958	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	
Maine	3,454	3,339	1,804	1,817	62	61	
N. H.	2,456	2,334	1,804	1,727	44	40	
Vt.	1,008	909	1,854	1,758	19	16	
Mass.	3,738	3,608	1,832	1,823	68	66	
R. I.	428	419	1,782	1,814	8	8	
Conn.	3,510	3,334	1,832	1,860	64	62	
N. Y.	10,206	9,358	1,720	1,720	176	161	
N. J.	13,917	13,178	1,494	1,500	208	198	
Pa.	19,220	18,370	1,705	1,730	328	318	
N. Atl.	57,937	54,849	1,686	1,696	977	930	
Ohio	13,210	12,278	1,655	1,674	219	206	
Ind.	12,650	12,941	1,711	1,786	216	231	
Ill.	17,154	15,728	1,575	1,649	270	259	
Mich.	9,320	8,716	1,646	1,705	153	149	
Wis.	12,731	12,302	1,730	1,804	220	222	
E. N. Cent.	65,065	61,965	1,657	1,722	1,078	1,067	
Minn.	22,038	20,228	1,829	1,903	403	385	
Iowa	26,346	24,888	1,779	1,894	469	471	
Mo.	12,225	11,396	1,327	1,426	162	163	
N. Dak.	3,416	3,212	1,451	1,525	50	49	
S. Dak.	7,607	7,516	1,631	1,792	124	135	
Nebr.	10,526	9,980	1,631	1,724	172	172	
Kans.	9,713	9,142	1,513	1,590	147	145	
W. N. Cent.	91,871	86,362	1,662	1,760	1,527	1,520	
Del.	736	706	1,410	1,519	10	11	
Md.	2,512	2,348	1,435	1,457	36	34	
Va.	4,988	4,715	1,454	1,445	73	68	
W. Va.	2,332	2,194	1,296	1,274	30	28	
N. C.	9,428	9,842	1,544	1,500	146	148	
S. C.	3,192	3,116	1,488	1,401	47	44	
Ga.	6,866	6,988	1,600	1,562	110	109	
Fla.	2,860	3,262	1,767	1,649	51	54	
S. Atl.	32,914	33,171	1,528	1,495	503	496	
Ky.	6,942	6,358	1,265	1,206	88	77	
Tenn.	6,292	5,860	1,218	1,181	77	69	
Ala.	4,908	5,056	1,448	1,420	71	72	
Miss.	4,214	3,960	1,259	1,156	53	46	
Ark.	3,737	3,555	1,166	1,203	44	43	
La.	2,460	2,314	1,178	1,178	29	27	
Okla.	5,264	4,640	1,283	1,389	68	64	
Texas	13,794	12,424	1,345	1,432	186	178	
S. Cent.	47,611	44,167	1,294	1,304	616	576	
Mont.	1,352	1,329	1,500	1,674	20	22	
Idaho	1,550	1,539	1,767	1,736	27	27	
Wyo.	397	378	1,401	1,504	6	6	
Colo.	1,620	1,646	1,438	1,488	26	24	
N. Mex.	654	626	1,423	1,327	9	8	
Ariz.	508	500	1,609	1,690	8	8	
Utah	1,942	1,918	1,472	1,488	29	29	
Nev.	122	110	1,358	1,352	2	1	
Wash.	4,367	4,584	1,854	1,897	81	87	
Oreg.	3,140	3,014	1,761	1,860	55	56	
Calif.	20,821	21,310	1,711	1,848	356	394	
West.	36,673	36,974	1,688	1,791	619	662	
U. S.	322,071	317,468	1,602	1,654	3,320	3,251	

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